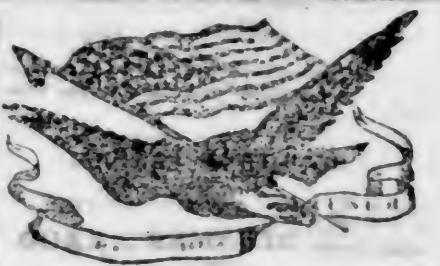


# Kentucky



# Tribune.

Devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Internal Improvement and General Information.

DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1856.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 22.

WHOLE NO. 644.

## President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my conviction of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the constitution upon the President "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and command to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorate over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Balize, now reaching beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the letter and the spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification and now is, understood by this government.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS—CENTRAL AMERICA.

Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in regard to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted that "neither will ever" occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America.

It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the then-republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence, and that both contracting parties engaged equally and to the same extent, for the present and for the future; that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation and authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was hereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America by Great Britain or the United States.

This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that state.

All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two governments differ widely and irreconcilably as to the construction of the convention, and its effect on their respective relations to Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention, as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the assumption of political relation between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived

by Great Britain, against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now asserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorate over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

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now reaching beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the letter and the spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification and now is, understood by this government.

These considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, in order to secure not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

### NATIONAL RELATIONS—CONTINUED.

I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner in connexion with Great Britain, to survey and establish the boundary line which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions.

By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to induce both sides to bear arms for the sake of what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to act in the matter will increase the dangers and difficulties of the controversy.

With Spanish peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cession of the rights of both companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty on the same footing, is in a position to enter into commercial intercourse with the United States as the other British North American provinces.

The commission, which that treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coasts of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors; to complete which there is needed further appropriation for the service of another season.

SOND DUES.

In pursuance of the authority conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 3d of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this Government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States and the British North American provinces, to effect Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America, and to be entitled to the same, notwithstanding that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

The British government, in its last communication, although well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire, which is avowed by the British Government, to effect Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America, and to be entitled to the same, notwithstanding that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

The considerations, which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induce the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission. The exactation of those tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to remove all causes of serious infringement of the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British government.

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that with Great Britain in actual occupation of the disputed territories and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success, anticipated heretofore with more confidence that the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

### RECRUITMENT.

One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars, which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent parties, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits.

Nevertheless, while respecting the neutrality of the United States, and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived

by those officers, in an undertaking which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, drawing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated, are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the misdeeds.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was \$10,353,641, and deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than \$40,000,000.

The remnant of certain other government stocks, amounting to \$243,000, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which our fiscal business is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great number of public agents of election and disbursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable sum to be taken away from the public treasury.

These considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, in order to secure not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

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W. & H. BURKHARDT,  
417, Market-Street, between 4th & 5th.  
TWO-PIECE VERTE, 25¢  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS,  
IMPORTED FRUITS, HERMETICALLY SEALED  
FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, MATS,  
BROOMS, WOODEN WARE,  
BASKETS, &c. &c.

To the non-resident Heirs of  
Thomas Davis, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE, that at the January term  
of the Boyle County Court, we will make  
application to said Court for an order to ap-  
point Commissioners to allow Dower and divide  
the Land and Slaves of said decedent between  
the heirs.

MARY DAVIS, Widow  
HESTER A. GREEN,  
Boyle co., dec 21, '55 31. One of the Heirs.

11 GIFT BOOKS.  
A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Annuals,  
Gift Books and Juvenile Books, just re-  
ceived for the coming Holidays, by  
Nov 16 W. M. STOUT.

TRUNKS & CARPET BAGS.  
JUST received, at the Danville and Boyle  
County Clothing Store, a large assortment  
of Leather Trunks and Carpet Sacks, of all  
qualities, which I will sell extremely low  
prices for Cash.  
Oct 5, '55 H. JACOBS.

NOW

Receiving and Opening  
THE LARGEST  
Stock of Goods  
for the winter.

Ever brought to this Market!  
MANY of which were bought by the pack-  
age, from first hands—no second profit to  
pay. It is unnecessary to specify items—we  
have everything kept in houses of the kind,  
from pins and needles up to the finest silk  
dresses!

Call and examine for yourselves, whether  
you buy or not.

NAILS AND IRON;  
QUEENSWARE;  
SHOES AND BOOTS;  
HATS AND CAPS;  
Groceries—all kinds.

All of the above will be sold at the lowest mar-  
ket prices for Cash, good credit, or bartered for  
Country Produce.

WELSH & NICHOLS.

Sept 7, '55 f

RIFLE HOUSE,  
HUSTONVILLE, KY.  
P. B. RIFFE, PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned having purchased  
the old and well-known Tavern  
stand in Hustonville, Kentucky, heretofore  
known by the name of the "WATERHOUSE  
House," is prepared to accommodate Travelers  
and regular Boarders in the very best  
style. Having refitted and furnished the house  
and being desirous to give his personal atten-  
tion to the business, he hopes to make all who  
patronize him comfortable and at home. His  
TABLE shall be always supplied with the best  
the country affords, his ROOMS neat and  
pleasant, and his STABLE furnished with an  
abundance of provender, and attended by a  
good Ostler. [T]Charges moderate.

P. B. RIFFE.

Hustonville, Oct 5, 1855 f

DRESSING GOWNS.

GENTLEMEN in want of Dressing or  
Study Gowns, can be supplied by calling at  
the Danville and Boyle County Clothing Store.

H. JACOBS.

dec 14, '55 f

A CHANCE.

I HAVE sold out my Stock of Goods to Mr.  
G. G. CARPENTER, whom I would re-  
commend to my customers.

J. B. AKIN.

THE CHANGE.

FROM the aforesaid it will be seen that I have  
purchased the Stock of Goods of

Mr. John B. Akin, and being determined to  
please all who may favor me with their custom, I  
would invite all who wish GOODS IN MY  
LINE to call and examine the quality and price  
before purchasing elsewhere.

I have now a Large Stock of  
Banded, Decorated and Plain French Tea  
and Dining Sets;

Meat and Vegetable Dishes;

Tea Sets, Sugar Bowls and Cream Mugs;

The Carpet, Sashes, varied assortments;

Wash Bowls and Pictures;

Water and Milk Pitchers, assorted;

GLASSWARE:

Cut and Pressed Ice Cream & Celery Stands;

20 boxes assorted Tumblers;

Window Glass of various sizes, &c.

A large lot of Stone and Hardware

Stone-Paved Ware;

Wooden and Willow Ware;

A large assortment;

20 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.

GRANITE.

New Orleans Sugar, a good stock;

Clarified, Crushed and Powdered Sugars;

Rio and Java Coffees;

Green and Black Tea;

Golden Syrup and Molasses;

Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel;

Star and Tallow Candles, by lb or box;

A large assortment of Tobacco and Cigars;

Pickles, assorted and fine;

Fresh Peaches and Tomatoes;

Preserves and Catsup, assorted;

A Large Stock of Notions

Too tedious to enumerate;

Together with every thing else, except Dry

Goods, that a family may want.

G. G. CARPENTER.

Danville, Nov 16, '55 f

STOVES! STOVES!

I. R. ERKEL'S

Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron Ware

ESTABLISHED.

I. R. ERKEL has just received a fine

stock of the most approved patterns of

Cooking, Parlor, Office, Tea-Plate and other

articles.

To which he invites the attention of the public.

His stock embraces a sufficient variety of both

Coal and Wood Stoves, to suit every taste, and

are all of superior castings. They will be sold

on very reasonable terms.

I also continue the manufacturing part of my

business in all its branches, and keep constantly

on hand a good supply of

COPPER AND TINWARE

Of every description. Copper Preserving and

Tin Kettles, made to order in the best style.

Purchasers of Stoves or Tinware will find it

to their interest to examine my stock and learn

my prices before buying elsewhere.

House Guttering either in town or coun-

try attended to promptly, at fair prices.

Shop on Main street, opposite the Bank.

I. R. ERKEL.

Danville, Oct 19, '55 f

No. 1 Chewing Tobacco.

6 DIFFERENT brands of superior Virginia

Chewing Tobacco, for sale by

L. D. MITTLETT.

A Pure Article of Cider Vinegar

FOR sale by

W. M. STOUT.

not in the general promises of exerting  
one's self in struggle, nor the efforts of the  
whole nation in part; but of exerting all  
expenses, bound in part to all the others, neither  
to undertake, nor partake of, the others' rights  
or commencing with another's reserved rights.

While it was deemed expedient, particular  
rights of the States were expressly guaranteed  
by the Constitution; but in all things beside,  
these rights were guarded by the limitation of  
the powers granted, and by express reservation  
of all power not granted, as a compact of union.  
All the power of war, of taxation, of coinage  
and of common defense, and of the like, were  
left to the local legislation of the several States; and those  
purposes or general welfare and common defense  
were afterwards defined by specific enumeration  
as being matterly of co-operation between  
the States themselves, or between them and foreign  
powers, while, because of their com-  
mon and general nature, could not be left to the  
local control of each State.

On the circumstances of local condition, interest  
and rights, in which a portion of the  
States, constituting one great section of the Union,  
differed from the rest, and from another section  
the most important was the peculiarity of  
a larger relative colored population in the southern  
States than in the northern States.

A population of this character held in subjection,  
and in a state of dependence, was the  
most important of all questions concerning  
the South, and the Northern States.

But, long afterwards, when the proposed  
cession of the Republic of Texas, the United  
States were to take their next step in territorial  
contingencies, a similar contingency occurred, and  
became the occasion for systematical attempt  
to interfere in the domestic affairs of one section  
of the Union, in defiance of the Constitution.

In all this, if any aggression there were, any  
innovation upon the pre-existing rights, to  
which portions of the Union are they justly  
entitled?

This controversy passed away with the occasion  
of the organization of the Southern States.

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JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.

DANVILLE, KY.:

Friday, January 11, 1856.

**NOTE**—We are indebted to Hon. H. Marshall, for a copy of his speech recently delivered in Congress, in defence of the American party.

**NOTE**—Mr. Wm. Skow, of this county, presented us last week with a lot of very large and fine Sweet Potatoes, for which he will please accept our thanks.

**NOTE**—The MESSAGE—We give up a considerable portion of our space this week to the publication of the President's Message, preferring to furnish our readers with that document complete in one number of our paper, as we have always done, rather than to occupy several weeks in its publication, as the manner of some is. We have neither room nor time at present for extended comment upon the message, although it contains several points which might be specially noticed, as showing the "benefits(!) of Democratic policy."

**NOTE**—THE LEGISLATURE—Both branches of our State Legislature are busily at work, and a large number of bills have been introduced, and many of them passed, nearly all of them, however, local in their character and bearings. We give in another part of our paper such extracts from the proceedings, as we deem most likely to interest the mass of our readers.

**NOTE**—AND YET NO SPEAKER.—The latest advice from Washington furnish but little ground for hope of an early organization. On Monday four ballots were had without a choice, on the last of which the vote stood as follows: Banks 99; Richardson 72; Fuller 30; Pennington 9; Scattering 6. Necessary to a choice 108. The House then adjourned until Wednesday.

**NOTE**—A Democratic caucus, held on Tuesday, resolved to stick to their nomine, and vote against all motions to adjourn or take a recess, until a Speaker is chosen. This action, however, amounts to merely nothing. The Democracy not having a majority, can neither elect their man or keep the House from adjourning.

**NOTE**—COLD WEATHER.—We have been, for the last few days, enjoying a pretty fair specimen of genuine Greenland weather. The following table, furnished, agreeably to our request, by Prof. BEATTY, shows the degree of coldness on Wednesday and yesterday morning, compared with that of the memorable "cold Monday and Tuesday" of January, 1852. The figures marked with a star (\*) indicate the number of degrees *below* zero; the remainder all indicate the number of degrees *below* zero.

**NOTE**—ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—Almost

everybody is (or at least should be) wise enough to have his property insured, by some responsible Company, against loss or damage by fire. The Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, is one which we feel entirely safe in recommending in the highest terms. During a long term of years, (since 1819,) the public confidence in it has remained unshaken. The abundant resources of the Etna, and its promptness to pay losses, have given the Company such a character as to render it exceedingly popular, and, as a consequence of popularity, it transacts an immense and profitable business. The extent of its operations, the amount of property covered by its policies, even in this town and vicinity, would doubtless surprise many of our citizens. Capt. A. S. McGroarty is the agent for this place, and is prepared to issue policies of insurance, adjust losses, &c., in behalf of the Company.

**NOTE**—OFFICERS OF DANVILLE DIVISION, No. 40, for the term commencing January 1, 1856:

John Cowan, W. P. Joseph Jackson, W. A. G. P. Newlin, F. S. T. R. J. Ayres, T. B. Polk, C. J. P. Baldwin, A. C. A. Shide, I. S. G. B. Duncan, O. S. T. W. C. Williamson, P. W. P.

Number of Initiations last quarter—Male members 17; Visiting sisters 22; total 39.

The next session of the Grand Division will be held in the city of Frankfort, commencing on the 16th of the present month.

Representatives to that body from this Division—Geo. W. Collins, Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, Rev. Wm. M. Scott, Jno. F. Zimmerman, S. S. Fry, John R. Ford, T. W. C. Williamson, John R. Figg and John Cowan.

Our exchanges contain accounts by telegraph of a great snow storm which prevailed throughout the North and East on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, blocking up the roads, and effectually checking trade and travel.

GRAND DIVISION, S. of T.—The regular quarterly session of this body will be held in the city of Frankfort, commencing on Tuesday next.

Some of our wood-haulers, we deem it just to state, have only advanced their prices to a reasonable extent.

**KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—A meeting of a number of leading Agriculturalists and stock-raisers took place, in pursuance to previous notice, at the Rooms of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association in Lexington on the 1st inst. The object of the meeting, says the Observer, was to take the initiatory steps towards the formation of a State Agricultural Society, which, we are gratified to announce, was done. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution for the Society, and the meeting was adjourned to Frankfort on the fourth Wednesday of the present month. The object is to have the Society incorporated by the Legislature, and also to ask of that body an appropriation suitable to the interests involved. The charter is to be prepared by committee consisting of R. A. Alexander, of Woodford, R. W. Scott, of Franklin, Garret Davis, of Bourbon, W. R. Duncan, of Clarke, and Jas. G. Kinnaird, of Fayette. It is hoped and expected that the meeting at Frankfort will be largely attended by the farmers and stock raisers from all parts of the State.

**NOTE**—Since the above was in type, we notice that the day for the meeting in Frankfort has been changed to next Wednesday, the 16th inst., in consequence of another meeting having been called for the day formerly announced.

**NOTE**—The Frankfort Yeoman, speaking

of the President's message, remarks, very coolly, that the large receipts of revenue by the Government, during the last fiscal year, "speaks well for Democratic policy."

The editor, however, is mum on the subject of the governmental expenditures, during the same period. He does not inform his readers, whether or not they too, "speak well for Democratic policy."

The secret of the contest is that Boyd's

friends want to gain power for the heavy

Democratic counties in his region, to en-

able them to adopt a resolution recom-

mending him for the Presidency.

Gov. Powell's friends see the game,

and under the lead of Maj. Breckinridge,

fight to defeat it. Ineffable discord and

confusion reign as the battle goes on.—

How and when it will end, we cannot

guess. As we close it is still raging.

**NOTE**—Messrs. W. Lee White & Co.,

have enlarged their "Louisville Report-

er," and now issue it weekly, at the

subscription price of \$2 per annum.

The Reporter, in addition to a carefully

corrected Bank Table, contains a large

amount of reading matter, both interest-

ing and valuable, in reference to every

department of commercial, monetary

and agricultural affairs.

**NOTE**—A dispatch from Savannah, dated

the 1st, states that Hon. John M. Berrien,

a distinguished politician of Georgia,

died that morning. He was appointed

Attorney General by Gen. Jackson in

1829, and has held many high offices in

his own State.

**NOTE**—The Secretary of War, in his annual report to Congress, recommends that the U. S. Military Asylum at Har-

rodsburg be discontinued.

**NOTE**—A dispatch from St. Louis, dated

on the 5th, states that the Mississippi

was closed at that point and foot passen-

gers were crossing on the ice.

**NOTE**—It is said that Gov. Shannon in-

tends to resign his office as Territorial

Governor of Kansas.

**NOTE**—Gen. Sam. Houston was in Frank-

fort a few days since, en route for Wash-

ington.

**NOTE**—The voters of Lexington at the recent

election decided in favor of granting li-

cense to taverns, by a majority of 150,

and to coffee-houses, by a majority of 25,

per annum.

**NOTE**—Capt. George R. Davidson, of Frank-

fort, died recently at Nicaragua, where he

was in command of a company of Gen. Walker's soldiers.

**NOTE**—This is leap year. The gentlemen

should be careful to recollect the fact.—The ladies need no such admonition.

**NOTE**—A MOVEMENT SOUTHWARD.—It is stat-

ed that a large number of persons will

soon move from Boston to Georgia, where

they have purchased a fine tract of land

which includes a good water power,

ready for immediate use. They pro-

pose to build a manufacturing town,

which shall soon become a city; and

carrying with them, as they will, New

England energy, ingenuity and aptitude

for thrift, they can hardly fall short of

success. They propose to take out

quite a number of new and practical

working machines, and at once establish

manufactories and trade as well as agri-

culture.

**NOTE**—The National Era, the Washington

organ of the Abolitionists, speaking of

Mr. Fuller, the candidate of the National

Americans for Speaker, says "he was

formerly in Congress," but "if he had

any anti-slavery sentiment about him, we

never found it out." The fact is, Mr.

Fuller *was*, and is, of the right stamp—a

true conservative; and it is for this reason

the Era opposes his election.

**NOTE**—NAVIGATION SUSPENDED.—The Louis-

ville Journal, of Monday, has the follow-

ing: "The navigation of the river at

this point has been almost totally sus-

pended since last Friday evening by the

accumulation of ice, with no arrival and

but one departure. The weather continues cold.

**NOTE**—ALMOST A SPEAKER.—The cor-

respondent of the New York Express says Mr.

Banks, last week, on one or two occa-

sions, obtained precisely votes enough

for the election of a Speaker; but, before

the result could be announced, several

gentlemen who had been hurriedly sent

for entered the House, and cast their

suffrages for another, thus turning the

scale.

**NOTE**—NEW YORK.—The Legislature of this

State met at Albany on Tuesday last.

A telegraphic dispatch says that the

House made several attempts to elect a

Speaker without success. Mr. Odell, the

Know Nothing candidate, stands highest.

It is also stated that strenuous ef-

forts were making to effect a fusion be-

tween the Hards and Softs.

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